

observing that a bull had got into the crowd of spectators and was busily engaged in toting one here and another there, whereupon said to the other: I say, Bill, how lucky it for us that we are up here."

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The report of SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency in the State of Nebraska, addressed to the Convention of the Indian Committees of the six Yearly Meetings of the religious Society of Friends, held in Philadelphia May 6, 1870, is full of suggestive facts. At the Santee Agency the survey of the allotments of land in severalty is well advanced, and the Indians are eager to occupy their farms as soon as houses can be built. A new steam saw mill has been put in operation, a large number of saw logs are in readiness, and lumber is being rapidly prepared for building purposes. The Agent has contracted for machinery to build a flouring mill on Bazile creek. He has seeded about a hundred acres with spring wheat, and intends to put in a corn crop on the Agency farm. The schools are flourishing, and the Indians manifest a disposition to help themselves by honest labor. At the Wignabago Agency, about three hundred acres of prairie land were broken by Indian labor last summer to prepare for a crop this year. The schools, according to the last information received, were in a satisfactory condition. From the Omaha Agency the Agent writes "Industry and thrift are now taking the place of idleness and improvidence. The men work well, and even the old chiefs now shoulder their axes and go in to the timber to work with the rest." The timber they have been cutting is for their own use, to be sawed into lumber for the building of their houses. The past winter was the first in which they have had the care of their own cattle. Though steadily worked, these are now in good condition, and not one has died, so far as the Agent has learned. Only one day school for children has yet been established, though many that cannot be accommodated express a desire to go to school. At the Pawnee Agency, a disposition has been manifested recently by many of the men to engage in agricultural labor, which has hitherto been performed almost exclusively by the squaws. The sum of \$1,000, deducted from their annuity last fall by direction of the chiefs, has in accordance with their wishes, been applied this spring to the purchase of wagons, harness, and ploughs. They have a very large number of ponies which were a little use except they went on the hunt; these have been broken to work, and are now used for agricultural purposes. A considerable area of land has been prepared for a wheat crop, and is probably sown by this time. These Indians generally raise a large supply of corn. The manual labor school is flourishing, and now numbers seventy-five Indian boys and girls, who are boarded and clothed, and taught the most useful branches of English education. The boys are taught to work on the farm, and the girls instructed in household work. The Agency farm is cultivated by the labor of the boys and young men who have been educated in the school. The agent of the Otoes and Missouri Indians writes: "The condition of the tribe is very promising, and I think its prospects are gradually growing better. A day school, under the care of an experienced teacher, is progressing satisfactorily, but its existence does not do away with necessity of an industrial school." The Iowa tribe is much improved, and many of the men, who were formerly intemperate and idle, have reformed, and are now sober and orderly in their habits. The school, taught by MARY B. LIGHTFOOT, is well attended, and the progress of her pupils is encouraging to those who believe that with care and kindness the Indians may be civilized, and taught to support themselves by the arts of peaceful industry.

In the official form in which the dogma of the Pope's infallibility has been submitted to the (Catholic) Council, it has a somewhat aggressive air than might have been expected. It is expressed in canons, thus:

1. If any one should say that the episcopal chair of the Roman Church is not a real chair, but a mere fiction, or that it has not been divinely given, or that it is not infallible, or that it is not the chair of St. Peter, let him be anathema.

2. If any one should say that there exists in the world another chair of St. Peter, distinct and separate from the chair of St. Peter, let him be anathema.

3. If any one should say that the divine magistracy of the chair of St. Peter is necessary to the true unity of the Church, let him be anathema.

4. If any one should say that the Roman Pontiff, immediately elected, is not by divine right the successor of St. Peter, and should deny the infallibility of his magisterium, and should deny the unity of the Church, let him be anathema.

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THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The overture of the Northern to the Southern Presbyterians and the reception of it met with the latter as the subjects of much controversy among a large portion of our readers. We have, therefore, deemed it proper to place before them directly the different resolutions and the action taken thereon.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Presbyterians of the North, known as the United Presbyterian Assembly, viz:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly believes that the interest of the Kingdom of our Lord throughout the country would be greatly promoted by healing all unnecessary divisions;

Resolved, That a committee of five ministers and four elders be appointed by this Assembly to confer with a similar committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church, with a view to the establishment of a friendly correspondence between the two churches, and the result of such conference be reported to the General Assembly of 1871.

Resolved, That with a view to the furtherance of the object contemplated in the appointment of said committee, this Assembly hereby resolves that a committee of five ministers and four elders be appointed by this Assembly to confer with a similar committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church, with a view to the establishment of a friendly correspondence between the two churches, and the result of such conference be reported to the General Assembly of 1871.

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of the law under which these men were condemned must be a condition precedent to any official correspondence on our part.

It is well known that similar injurious accusations were preferred against the whole Southern Presbyterian Church, with which one of the ablest of our brethren, extending, as the charges do, to heresy and blasphemy, they cannot be quietly ignored by an individual of any sort. If true, we are not worthy of the confidence, respect, Christian hospitality and love which are tendered to us in this overture. If untrue, "Christian honor and love," manifestly require them to be openly and squarely withdrawn. So long as they are a proper subject for discussion, an impassable barrier to official intercourse.

The minority also made a report as follows, viz:

MINORITY REPORT.
The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom were referred the resolutions of the Northern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and the Southern Presbyterian Church, together with the addresses of the delegates lately delivered before this body, conveying their Christian salutations and giving expression of their desires for the speediest settlement of the controversy between the two churches, in relation to the subject of the committee submitted through the General Assembly, would respectfully submit the following response to the resolutions referred to:

That this General Assembly recognizes in this fraternal greeting and in these overtures a recognition of the fact, that the two churches, in their mutual relations, are united in the same fundamental principles of Christianity, and that the spiritual seed is neither broken nor impaired by the separation; and that even in the midst of the controversy, and in the face of the bitterest animosity, there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism.

And, in view of the fact that the Northern Assembly have appointed a commission of five ministers and four elders to confer with a similar commission of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and in view of the fact that the Southern Assembly have appointed a commission of five ministers and four elders to confer with a similar commission of the Northern Presbyterian Church, and in view of the fact that the two churches are united in the same fundamental principles of Christianity, and that the spiritual seed is neither broken nor impaired by the separation; and that even in the midst of the controversy, and in the face of the bitterest animosity, there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism.

Therefore, in view of the premises, this Assembly, already recognizing the separate and independent existence of the Northern Church, and in view of the fact that the two churches are united in the same fundamental principles of Christianity, and that the spiritual seed is neither broken nor impaired by the separation; and that even in the midst of the controversy, and in the face of the bitterest animosity, there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism.

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Elsewhere we publish the proceedings of the Radical Convention held in this city on Saturday last. The call under which the Convention met was addressed to Radicals irrespective of race or color, and about forty negroes honored and graced the meeting of Saturday with their presence and participated in the proceedings so far as at least to grin over all that was done and smile most benignly upon the white men who claim them as their brothers. The negroes seemed quite willing to recognize the plain Radicals as their equals, socially as well as politically, and the utmost harmony prevailed. There was no indecent scrambling for the nominations for the different offices.

The Convention was managed with a dexterity which would have done credit to the astuteness of the Democratic leaders, for when T. C. CAMPBELL moved that the nominations be made in open Convention it was immediately so amended that this important function was handed over to a Committee, who reported the names of those whom the Radicals of the county are permitted to vote for. As the distinguished Chairman, DR. SHACKLEFORD, appointed the Committee, of course he made the nominations and the persons selected are especially and particularly his candidates.

The nominee for County Judge, Rev. GEORGE W. COONS, is a Presbyterian minister of the Gospel, who, failing in health and unable to perform the duties of a pastor, is now engaged in the life insurance business. From his calling and habits of life he has but little knowledge of law and no acquaintance with the practical routine duties of the office for which he was nominated. By education and from principle Mr. COONS has been a Conservative. He voted for BELL and EVERETT and against LINCOLN in 1860; for McCLELLAN and against LINCOLN in 1864; and if he voted at all 1868, it was for SEYMOUR and BLAIR and against GRANT. He voted for SMITH HURTT and against McKEE in 1865, and for the Conservative candidate for Congress in 1867. He was opposed to the Republican party in and from its inception; opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation; opposed to the negro enlistment; opposed to the Amendment emancipating the negroes; opposed to the Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill; opposed to the Amendment and all laws constituting the negroes citizens; opposed to all the Reconstruction acts; opposed to negro suffrage and to the Amendments forcing it upon the States. In fact, Mr. COONS' votes and sympathies have generally been with the Democratic party since the war, and upon every principle or measure that divided the Democrats from the Radicals, he was decidedly and emphatically with the former. We are quite certain that no Democrat, secessionist or rebel in the county has ever passed a more pronounced or unfavorable judgment against the whole Radical policy from the beginning to the end than those which have frequently proceeded from the lips of Rev. GEORGE W. COONS. If his opinions in this respect it is very recently, indeed, and we never heard of it. In conversing with several Radicals on Saturday, not one of them could say that he had any reason to believe that Mr. COONS had the slightest sympathy with the men or the party that nominated him. His consent to the action of the action of the Convention was never obtained. So far as we can learn he was never approached upon the subject. Under all the circumstances the nomination was as unjust to him as it was unexpected by those who are really his friends. It did him an injury. He will do himself a much greater one by accepting it. But this is a contingency we cannot contemplate.

The nomination of MORRIS C. HUTCHINS for County Attorney was according to the fitness of things.

WILLIAM SHACKLEFORD was nominated County Clerk, but declined, and ARTHUR BERRY was substituted. He has no acquaintance whatever with the duties of the office.

L. B. GOUGH made an excellent Sheriff when he had the office, and we have no reason to believe he would not make a good one now should he be elected. So far as the more pecuniary interests of the county are concerned, we do not suppose they would suffer by his election as a collecting officer. But he is a full blooded Radical and should be beaten on that ground alone. He bases his hope for success on the supposed strength of the negro vote in the county, and will make an energetic and vigilant canvass.

Since the above was in type we have received the following from Mr. COONS:

To the Editor of the EAGLE:

Please state in your paper that I am not a candidate for the office of County Judge. The other city papers will please make the same statement and oblige.

Geo. W. Coons.

It is the rule of custom and reason that a new election to Congress wipes out the previous score. If a member had before committed an offense for which the House had expelled or censured him, the appeal to his constituents and a new election is supposed to purge and regenerate him. The Hon. D. F. WHITMORE, U. S. second-hand dealer in cadetships, having been re-elected by a faithful constituency, the House has nothing to do but to receive him. The theory is that the member is a representative. If he is good enough for his constituents no one has a right to object. The Savannah correspondent of the New York Tribune gives WHITMORE a very bad character generally, making him out a thief and swindler. He ascribes his election to this state of things:

The extraordinary condition of affairs temporarily existing in South Carolina is consequence of the sudden election to supreme power of a class of men who have no previous experience in the legislative body, and who have induced a facility for corruption in its politics which the many honest men in the dominant party have the most difficulty in fighting, because the opposition do not recognize their efforts, but class all as together. There is an unpleasant large class of politicians, who live only by politics, who know no other profession, and who look upon the legislative and the judicial emoluments of the State with equal favorability. When we see an infusion in the Legislature of men chosen as the most eligible in a community of field hands who never saw a school house and never owned a five dollar bill, it is easily to be seen that dangers beset the public affairs of South Carolina.

PAYING OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT.
It would be wrong to increase our debt in time of peace, but is it right to go all lengths for the purpose of reducing it? We may well feel proud of the evidences of

our ability to bear burdens lightly, under which other nations would have groaned. We have shown no exhaustion at the tremendous struggle for the defense of our nationality, and we have diminished the debt which that struggle entailed, even before the revival of the industries which a war most interrupted. But is that strength put forth in the most profitable manner when it is directed toward the speediest extinction of our liabilities, and is the apparent ease with which we bear our expenses the best evidence of real strength? Is there no latent exhaustion which a short continuance of the burden may make most seriously evident?

Heavy taxes are always a check to production. They make more capital necessary to accomplish the same result. They enhance the price of products, and thus diminish the demand for them by taking them comparatively out of the reach of many who could afford to purchase at a lower cost. They lessen profits so long as the same capital contends for this diminished demand, and eventually they withdraw capital from active use by making it no longer profitable. What was the cause of the enormous wealth which our country was ready, in the times of trial, to pour into the coffers of the Government? The most important was a freedom from taxation which enabled almost the whole profit of labor to accumulate—which left us almost entirely free from immediate checks to production.

We did not at first realize the loss of the capital necessary to carry on the war, because of the immense increase of business and real-estate if not apparent—credit prodiged by the inflation of our currency. But this very inflation has led to an increase of the evil which it hid from us at first. It enabled us to live upon credit. It did away with the necessity of earning what we spent—it prevented the consequent accumulation of capital to replace that which had been destroyed. This can only be replaced by labor and frugality. An inflated currency destroys the latter, and it prevents the necessity of employing the former, so as to combine hand-work and brain-work to the best advantage. There never has been a time in the history of any country when the ingenuity of so large a mass of business men has been so long employed in endeavoring to live without production. There never has been a time in our own history when expenditure has been so lavish. From both causes the growth of real wealth has been seriously retarded.

This cannot fall soon to make us feel the full burden of even lighter taxes than we pay now. The time cannot be distant when we shall realize the loss of that capital to which we have been so long blinded us. Even now we see its manifestation in the comparative dullness of business all over the country. This making the pressure of taxation every day more burdensome, and it will be well for us to realize that the cause why this burden grows so heavy where it was once so light, is no temporary one. It is the result of our being poorer than we once were, and that poverty is to be brought home to us more closely still before we feel the reaction in the growth of wealth again. It is this which makes the clamor for the repeal of taxes on income, on succession, accompanied by a comparative monopoly of our home market.

In the face of all this, we hear propositions to continue to reduce the debt as rapidly as has been done hitherto, and this rapid diminution of it under our present system of taxation is pointed to as the best evidence of the wisdom of that system. But it is a very safe prediction that the present taxes upon business will not continue to produce the same revenue. They are interfering with the very productive energies of the country out of the payment of our debt is eventually to come. We must make up our minds very soon to see a diminished revenue under any taxes which the people can bear even for a time, and there can be very little doubt as to the comparative effects upon production, we add to our means of ultimately paying the debt, and we account for a diminished revenue in a manner which does not impair our credit. But if the revenues through the growing inability to bear these checks upon production, our credit will have received a most serious blow—not a fatal one, for our resources are with the labor of our people to an extent unknown to other nations, and with it is never too late to change a policy—but a most damaging one to the character of the statesmen who permit such a result.

The nation is just now in a situation similar to that of the individual trader whose losses have not damaged his credit, whose business remains unimpaired, and who is known to be working at a profit. But let this business fall off, and a very considerable reduction of his liabilities will not save him from doubts as to his means. The great aim of such an individual should be to preserve his credit, and to be able to continue to borrow on no harder terms than now. It is obvious that the aim of the Government should be to borrow on easier terms than we are now paying, and it is equally evident that the present efforts to reduce our debt are not accomplishing that result. It will be much more effectually secured by showing that we are improving our productive industry, and are able to grow strong under taxes sufficient to pay the interest on our liabilities. We can safely leave the further reduction of the national debt for times when our recovered wealth will make the effort far easier than it is at present.

We commend the following extract from a speech of President LINCOLN to the careful perusal of our Radical friends who profess such unbounded reverence for the great martyr, and ask a comparison with the views now entertained by the great mass of the Radical party:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes; nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And I am sure as they cannot so live, while they remain together, there must be some basis in the way of separating them as much as any other man, in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

The Railroad bridge over Limestone is at last completed so sufficiently so to allow the passage of the cars. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting a firm foundation for the timbers, owing to the peculiar nature of the ground, which is almost a quicksand. The bridge builders say that it was one of the most difficult undertakings of the kind they ever encountered, but they were all surmounted and the structure is pronounced by all mechanics to be of a very substantial character. The bridge is so constructed that it can be taken apart, and we learn that it is intended to remove it at some future day to another place on the line, and to erect a culvert over the same.

Danville Theological Seminary.—At the meeting of the General Assembly at Philadelphia, the Theological Seminary at Danville was re-organized by the appointment of Dr. N. West to the chair of Theology, Dr. Yerkes to Hebrew and Greek, Prof. McMullen, of Oxford, Ohio, to Church History, and President Archibald, of Hanover, Indiana, to Pastoral Theology. The Seminary is ordered to be opened early in September. The following are the directors to serve till 1873: Rev. Messrs. H. H. Allison, J. K. Lyle, J. C. Janney, J. B. Stinson, J. C. R. Lusk, J. C. Randolph, B. L. Stanton, D. D., and S. J. Nic

The population of Georgetown as shown by the census just completed, is 1,664, White 825; males 416, females 409. Colored 838 males 359, females 480. White males 21 year old and over, 228; colored, 174.

It is the glorious mission of the Press
To ward the err with of what is right and true;
To sift the chaff from wheat, and ban or bless
Each earnest good or evil cause and hue.
The victories of knowledge to confirm,
The errors of their times to overthrow;
Constant, wherever high exultance may exorn,
To stand the champion of the right and true;
And not alone to tell of triumphs won,
But teach their earnest loss no far and wide,
To lead to every land the path of good,
The world's great aid and guide.

Then, brethren of the Press and Pen,
Be faithful workers for the common weal;
Hold your high mission up to each man,
In light and truth, in peace and in good cheer;
Each step of Progress' march upon march record,
And to the world's great good be ever true;
It is at once your duty and reward,
To enlighten and improve the human race.
Through you shall Genius learn her power and scope,
And break the iron fetters she abhors;
Ambition realize her wilder hope,
And man could know the world's conservators.

Thence direct the influence you wield
To lead us on to nobler and higher chance;
But every onward footstep and scaled,
You stamp Eternal on the world's advance;
And to the world's great good be ever true,
And from her height the race, redeemed, shall
That mighty engine of awakened Minds
To lead us on to nobler and higher chance.

april 7th 1966

Maysville Markets.

ALLEN & BURROWS.
2d st., bet. Sutton and Wall,
Mayeville, Ky.
and u/wly.

Hotels.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

HENRY BRUCE. C. W. M'INTYRE. W. P. BRUCE

Fifth street, near Main
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Henry Bruce & Company,
PROPRIETORS.

[SUCCESSORS TO FRANK F. HORN.]

The large and elegant addition now being made to this hotel, and the discrimination to admit nothing but the best of food and accommodations, will make it second to no first class hotel in this country.

MEDICAL CARD.

A. F. WOOD,

Office at Belle Forest, Ky.

Off to his professional services to the citizens of the vicinity.

PRICES REDUCED.

Maysville Dye House,
JOSEPH F. BRENNER,

dye and aneurism in silk and woolen goods, dresses, shawls, ribbons, coats, pantaloons, &c., at prices reduced to the lowest rates.

Also, carpets and blankets cleaned at the stand on Front street, two doors below the Hill Hotel. sm 26-30

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

OFFICER MAYN & LEE, E. R. N. DOR. DIV.
MATVILLIE, KY., June 1, 1899.

THE THIRTEENTH CALL of 5 per cent. on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office of the directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MERCHANTS
Corner Second and Sutton Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Jan 13/1892

MAYSVILLE, KY. JUNE 10, 1870.

THE LOVE LETTER.

Warmed by her hand and shadowed by her hair,
As down she leaned and poured her heart through
The smooth black stream that makes her whiteness
Fair—
Sweet uttering words, even of her breath away—
On her silent song dispense to me
That soul whose love her voice has made agree
Like married music in love's answering air.

Fain had I watched her when, at some fond
Thought,
Her bosom to the writing cloister pressed,
And her breast's secrets poured into her breast,
When, through our raised instant, her soul
Nought,
My soul, and from the sudden confidence caught
The words that made her love the loved.

—HARRIS'S POET.

AGRICULTURE.

(From the Country Gentleman.)

MIXING BOOKS CHINA.
Diamond cement for glass and china is made in the following manner: Take (inglass 1 ounce; distilled water 3 ounces; alcohol 14 ounce; warm in a water bath till dissolved, and strain the solution. Add to the clear solution, while hot, a milky emulsion of gum ammoniac 1 ounce, alcoholic solution of gum mastic 3 drachms; this possesses great adhesive qualities.—Scientific American.

TO REMOVE THE TASTE OF WOOD.
A new keg, churn, bucket, or other wooden vessel, will generally communicate a disagreeable taste to any thing that is put into it. To prevent this inconvenience saddle the vessel well with boiling water, letting the water remain in it until cold; then dissolve some potassium or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little lime to it. Wash the inside of the vessel well with this solution. Afterward scald it well with hot water, and rinse with cold water before you use it. The reason for this is the ready combination of resinous matter with alkalis to form compounds stable in alcohol.

AGRICULTURE AND CHEMISTRY
I am an entire novice. With what work should I commence the study of agricultural science, and what book is best for me to begin the study of chemistry? Youth Texas. [On the former subject we can recommend nothing so good as the recent companion volumes by Prof. Johnson, "How Crops Grow," and "How Crops Feed," (price \$2 each), which although they require close application and careful study, include the first principles a knowledge of which is indispensable, and which cannot be mastered without some labor on your part. It is probable, moreover, that the knowledge of chemistry to be obtained from the same volumes, would meet the wants of our inquirer, as well as to procure a separate work on that branch of science. If not, he will find Prof. Youmans' Class book of chemistry, (H. Appleton & Co., New York, an excellent work, moreover, an attractive and interesting one.)

ORANGE TREE.
We have a seedling orange tree some ten years old, and have procured by mail both buds and grafts from good bearing trees, but they fail to grow when inserted. What shall we do to improve our tree? Where can we get grafts from a good bearing tree, and when and how shall we put them in, or should we use buds? C. W. C. Laporte Co., Ind. [Address from any of our experienced readers will be received with pleasure, but we are assured by those who ought to know, that the orange seedling follows very closely, if not exactly, the character of the fruit from which the seed was taken, so that budding and grafting are quite unnecessary when the seed is selected from a good orange.]

PEARS OF THOUGHT.
In reply to H. p. 246, I would say that my experience in grafting the pear on the hawthorn, is not such as to warrant me in doing it again. After trying many varieties, the names of which it is perhaps not necessary to specify, I have found but one do at all satisfactorily—that, if memory serves, is "Bonne d'Inde." In preference to grafting thorn with pear, I would graft with Crataegus double white, double pink, or Crataegus oxyantha flore pleno—the latter being the new Double Scarlet Thorn sent out by William Paul, Waltham Cross Nurseries, London, England. N. E. Coal Co., Md.

CABBAGES AS FEED FOR MILCH COWS.
Eds.—In your issue for May 19, page 312, a subscriber asks for information in relation to cabbages, as to their value for stock feeding. I have had a little experience in that line, and am highly pleased with the result; they come into feeding for milch cows after corn, fodder has been killed by frost, and at a season of scarcity of other stock food, their value as a milk producing feed I think stands fully equal to any other green food I have ever fed; and the product that can be grown upon a small piece of land, is probably the most difficult part of the storage for winter use. To get the most benefit with the least labor in storing and feeding, is the object (or should be) of those who raise any crop for green food for stock; hence it will be necessary to have some conveniences for storing and feeding the crop after it is grown. For myself I think the feeding should begin as soon as green corn fodder is injured by the frost; that is usually the last of September or first of October; the milch cows are then carried on with a good flow of milk, which is better than to let them fall away and then try to bring them back by high feeding. I find that in changing feed, we should begin moderately and increase as the animals get used to the feed, to the full amount desired to be fed; then keep on steadily with that till an other change is desirable, or of necessity must be made. Variety is of great benefit for all farm stock; and changes are often of great benefit to neat stock; more so than at first appears. The feeding of cabbages in conjunction with hay and corn as proposed by a Subscriber, will be found very beneficial; at least such has been my experience for the past two years with them. J. T.

REMEDY FOR LICE IN POULTRY HOUSES.
Mr. D. R. Brown says: I was troubled with lice, very much, and listened to every body's directions and tried everything. Still no relief came. My hen house had a sand bottom. I mixed ash with the sand, but no good; I put lime in the nests, but no good. At last I thought of the virtues of brimstone. I turned the fowls out, and fumigated with charcoal and sulphur. I used four or five pounds, and it made a big smoke. The neighbors thought the building was on fire, but it wasn't, and the result was that the lice were all killed, and I have seen no more of them.

CAKED RAO OR GARRET.
Cows within a month of calving should have no meat or other rich food, but should be fed with good hay and a few roots, not more than a peck daily; not more than a peck of corn a few days before they are expected to calve. They should be allowed to calve in the open air, and kept until they have "dropped"—the calf being allowed to run free. As soon as a cow has calmed, she should have a full dose of water about milk-warm, in which five drops of tincture of aconite root, has been dropped; the water to be given at least two days, three times daily; the aconite to be repeated if any inflammation is present in or about the bag. If the bag is enlarged with the following: linseed oil, 1 oz.; kerosene, 1 oz.; tincture of aconite, 25 drops; or doals, the linseed oil very badly mixed. Mix the two in a glass jar, and allow the calf to have free access to the cow for one day; then let the calf and allow it to suck morning and evening, leaving first milked as much from the cow as will require the calf to go a little short of full milk, for the first two or three days. The above is the treatment for cows when fed in the barn. When out at grass, no hay or roots need be given. I do not suppose any of giving meat or bran, either dry or wet, to cows just calved,

As I do not think it best to cause a great flow of milk for the first week; after that time there is not much danger of feeding too well in fact, I regard a cow as a sort of milk machine, to be run with care, returning profit in proportion to outlay.

Above all, if my brother farmers wish their cows to "do well," let them see that at least hay enough for cows in milk is cut early, say when the earliest heads are just blossoming; cut in the morning before ten; take a good care of it, and have in the barn before half-past four P. M., if a good day—putting from three to six quarts of salt to the ton, according to the condition of the hay. I have got all my hay as above for the last five years, excepting clover, and have never had a pound injured. Cows feeding on this hay will give nearly as much milk, and make about as yellow butter, as when feeding on grass, and will seldom have swollen udders or garget, so-called.

If when out at grass a cow's bag, from any cause, becomes inflamed and swollen, keep her up a few days, feeding on hay and giving the warm water with aconite as above, using the liniment if needed. I have taken the above course for the last several years and have never had a raked bag in any case when I purchased one a short time before calving, have had some inflammation and hardness of the udder for a day or two.

Never dose a cow with saltpetre or any other such vile trash, as I have known seven or eight cases where cows have been injured very much, and one in which the cow died from the use of saltpetre.

The liniment above mentioned is excellent to use in case of chapped teats, or the kerosene may be omitted. Be careful not to use more than five or six drops of the liniment, and remember it is a deadly poison, and ought to be kept in a secure place.

Coal Merchants & ATTENTION!

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL

The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that they have greatly reduced the price of

SHIPPING TOBACCO

AND OTHER

PRODUCE,

and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES

PRICE OF COAL!

which we will sell at 10 cents in the yard or at 11 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with

COAL.

G. W. THOMPSON. E. O. PILES.

COAL! COAL!

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand a superior article of Black Mountain and Wyoming coal, which will be delivered at the lowest market prices. Your orders are respectfully solicited, office No. 2, Second street, nearly opposite Hamilton Gray & Co.

Stores and Cinnabar.

N. COOPER,

No 21 & 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court

COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of Japaned ware, toilet sets, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c., &c.

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand good assortment of

TIN WARE.

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as will be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to Roofing.

Sputtering, and all other tin work.

All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest prices paid for brass and iron.

Books and Stationery

1870.

SPRING TRADE.

1870.

Albert's Column.

R. ALBERT'S

CHINA PALACE

35, EAST SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES CHAND-ELIER'S LAMPS, SILVER-PLATED-WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

WHITE CHINA, GOLD BAND and DECORATED

Tea Sets and Dinner-Ware, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, IN GREAT VARIETY

At Old Time Gold Prices!

We will discount all Cincinnati Wholesale or Retail Country Merchants will save from 5 to 10 per cent, by learning my prices.

CHINA PALACE!

R. ALBERT,

No. 35, EAST SECOND STREET,

JEWELER

—AND—

WATCH-MAKER,

Has just received the latest and most complete stock in his line, ever exhibited in this city, which having been purchased by himself during the LATE GOLD RUSH IN NEW YORK CITY, will be sold EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

GENEVA AND AMERICAN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

The celebrated Collins' Metal and French Ordele Watches in great variety and at incredibly Low Prices. A watch equal in finish to \$150 Gold Watch at from \$10 to \$25. The largest stock of

SILVER,

—AND—

Silver-Plat'd Ware

For Family Use and Presents. FINE FRENCH WILT & BRONZE CLOCKS, YANKEE CLOCKS, Etc., Etc.

A very large stock of SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, Etc., Etc.

ALL REPAIRS

Done by one of the BEST English workmen. FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO CHARGE.

R. ALBERT.

SING, CHASE and CURTIS

JUST RECEIVED.

SINCE THE LATE

DECLINE IN GOLD

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND SPLENDID

Stock of China!

BOTH WHITE and GOLD BAND, SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT

DINNER and TEA SETS,

ever brought to this market. Also, some of the most stylish

Fastors and Silver-Plated Ware

ever before received. An end less variety of

GLASSWARE, WINDY GLASS, LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, STONEWARE,

TEA TRAYS and WAITERS.

All of which we propose to sell at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BOTH WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

G. A. MCCARTHEY & BRO., China, Depot, 30 East 2nd Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Planning Mill.

NEW FIRM.

E. DIMMITT & COMPANY.

(Successors to Chase, Dimmitt & Co.)

Albert's Column.

R. ALBERT'S

HOUSE FURNISHING

BAZAAR!

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Rugs, Crumblolths, Window Shades,

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets

At 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60c. per yard: HANDSOME BRIGHT INGRAINS At 50, 60, 70, and 75c. per yard;

BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL TWO PLYS \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25, and upwards per yard;

Two Thousand Yards Matting

FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD UP;

3-Ply American & English Brussels

At the Lowest Cincinnati Cash Prices;

OIL CLOTHS

From 15 inches to 18 feet wide, in beautiful Patterns

DAMASK TOWELS and NAPKINS

From 10 cents each up.

BEDSPREADS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS:

20,000 Pieces

WALL PAPERS!

American, English & French WALL PAPERS, BOARDS and DECORATIONS, From 10 cents to \$1.50 per roll.

WINDOW SHADES

All sizes and colors, from 15c to 55c each. At R. ALBERT'S, 35 East Second Street.

R. ALBERT.

PIANOS PIANO!

OF THE BEST MAKERS, NEW SECOND HAND, AT FROM

\$25 to \$100 less Than Cincinnati Prices!

Pianos Rented and taken in exchange. R. ALBERT, march 29

Land Sale

YOUR ATTENTION

IS COORDIALLY INVITED TO THE HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.

"LAND SALE,"

GRAND PRIZE SCHEME!

Enterprise CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, and ordered and recommended by every leading official in the State, and upwards of 500 of her most prominent citizens.

Comprising the richest river bottom tobacco farms in the wealthy county of Henderson, KY., with all their appurtenances.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$150,000

SMALL PRIZE.....\$80,000

Also about \$20,000 in GREENBACKS, being the entire rent money of the property for the years 1869 and 1870, which will be distributed to the winners of the first and second prizes respectively. Rent of the farms for 1869, was \$12 per acre, and it is confidently expected that they will equal or surpass this figure for 1870.

In order to have your tickets properly registered, buy at once of your nearest club agent, or remit by Express (prepaid). Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial institutions, which will furnish full descriptive circulars. L. H. LYNE, Cashier Farmers Bank, Henderson, Kentucky.

R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

JAMES L. DALLAM, Pres. Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.

JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.

G. O. THOMAS, Cashier Ohio, Rep'r Lexington, Kentucky.

W. B. TYLER, Cashier Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

Good Club Agents wanted everywhere.—see circulars

Insurance

SOUTHERN MUTUAL

LIFE

Medical.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which KOSKOO has attained in all parts of the country

As a Great and Good Medicine,

AND THE LARGE NUMBERS OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER

IT HAS NO EQUAL

BEING POSITIVELY THE

Most Powerful Vegetable Alternative

YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The Life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular notions of bad blood is founded in truth.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quick, pale, thin, and emaciated, and the tongue becomes pale, brown, and frequently covered with a sticky, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in scurvy and ulcerating diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the brain, liver, lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much very much suffering is caused by impure blood, which is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scurvy in some form.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many imperfections of the blood arise from impure diseases, which are eradicated every impurity from the fountain of life, and good, pure, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO,

—AS A—

LIVER INVIGORATOR!

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Being the Only Known Medicine

that EFFICIENTLY stimulates and CORRECTS the hepatic secretions and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, without DEGRADATING the system. While it acts upon the liver, it causes of copious purging, it gradually changes the discharges of a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT

AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, bitter and sour; in many cases a dry, itching cough; a steady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising at the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast; and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, colic, and the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO,

Is a remedy of Wonderful Efficacy in the cure of diseases of the Kidney and Bladder. In these Affections it is as near a specific as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, safely, and surely. The result is such it affords a bold and certain, and acceptable.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidney cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood these effluvia which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will cause death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the Urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to Urinate more frequently than natural, or when the Urine is high colored or smoky with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but KOSKOO should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. No of the bladders, the Urine being imperfectly secreted in the Kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life Pure.

KOSKOO

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its constant evil of a central depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete loss of the power of reasoning.

Persons are suffering day by day with broken-down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work, (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; vertigo, loss of head, dizziness, noise or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory; depression of spirits; starting during the night; bad dream; a better feeling in answering questions; dulness of hearing; relaxation of the face and limbs, &c., which if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, apoplexy, &c., &c.

KOSKOO!

Is NOT a secret quick remedy. FORMULA around each bottle. Recommended by the best Physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.

ORGANIC CHEMIST,

Laboratory and Office, No. 6, Main street, NORFOLK, VA.

Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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From the Fearful dread of Fire

Which is the certain, and positive result, sooner or later from a defective flue. All smoke and fire flues are in a measure defective, and especially so when pipes for stove cooking are close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and unreliable, either with or without Crooks, as the numerous fires occurring where they are used as a means of safety simply prove, these crooks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of temperature from heat to cold, causing them to crack, thereby rendering them most insecure, with the exception of the J. B. HARRIS'S FIRE PROOF JACKET.

It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where from pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction, where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity to the flue.

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